

THE SHAKERITE

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Shaker Heights High School, Shaker Heights, Ohio

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Passage of levy helps continue excellence

by Brent Silverman

In the aftermath of the successful Aug. 7 levy, a new lease on life has been granted to the school system. Passage of the levy has allowed revenue to increase enough to keep pace with rising costs. Also, necessary building maintenance can now be completed, and levy dollars will probably permit the board to be able to discontinue borrowing money by 1985.

The question surfaces as to how June's defeat turned to August's victory. The answers are quite simple. Rather than taking

the passage of an August levy for granted, an army of volunteers visited the neighborhoods of Shaker Heights, presenting information and reminding citizens to vote. Also a strong 63.5 percent affirmative vote on absentee ballots helped spell victory.

Superintendent Dr. Peter P. Horoschak stated in August's *The School Review*, "Our victory at the polls was made possible because of the voluntary involvement of many people who understood our need and contributed countless hours of hard

work. My thanks go out to them." He continued, "I am convinced that the August victory was gained because of this extensive districtwide volunteer effort."

Thanks to the passage of the 8.8-mill operating levy, Shaker's educational excellence will continue. The elimination of 150 personnel will no longer be necessary, nor will the closing of a school building without reasonable time for consideration.

Programs that have diversified and made Shaker a nationally-acclaimed school system will re-

main. They include the Advanced Placement program and Special Projects classes for the gifted. The learning disability program, the tutoring center, and the special reading programs will continue to flourish. Drama, debate, music, art, physical education, and the libraries will be sustained.

Planned reductions in professional staff will continue to be made, keeping pace with the decline in enrollment. The administration will also have time to carefully check the system and its services to make any other necessary consolidations and changes. Future additional needs will then dictate necessary spending.

There will not be a levy on the ballot in 1984. However, another one must be instituted in 1985

corresponding to the two-year budget cycle. In general, this means that as long as we are in a period of inflation with no revenue growth income source, a tax levy probably will be on the ballot every two years to maintain present programs.

The School Facilities Utilization Study Committee, a citizens committee, has been instituted. It will deal with four components of the system: finance, educational programs, community relations, and enrollment projections.

Meanwhile, having no more levies to oppose, HALT has disbanded. HALT will file a report by November stating it will not exist during the following calendar year. HALT Chairman Barbara Drossin is an independent candidate in the November election for the School Board.

Student group continues human relations program

by Robert Weissman

Sparked by the John Gray human relations program of last year, a group of students is beginning a program to improve race relations in Shaker schools. The group, dubbed the Student Group on Race Relations (SGORR), believes that despite all efforts to integrate Shaker schools, racial segregation does indeed exist here. SGORR feels that the split between the races, for the most part, takes place right before seventh grade, to meet this problem the group is developing a program to be implemented in the sixth grade to help elementary students lessen racial segregation.

The program, conceptualized with the help of Mr. Zachary Green, will involve high school students working with sixth graders. The high school students will share their experiences, lead discussions, and run various activities, including role plays. The students, while having no ex-

pectations of solving all racial problems, feel that their program has two unique aspects that should aid its success. First, they think high school student-led groups will generate more sixth grade participation than would teacher-led groups. Second, they feel that their program is enhanced because their activities are designed to move away from a classroom setting.

SGORR was motivated by a desire to help younger students avoid having some of the experiences SGORR members had because of racial divisions, lost friends, and other experiences based on race. Robert Ware expressed an additional reason for his involvement. "We often see a lot of attention called to racial problems, but rarely do we ever see anything done about them. This program offers us a real chance to make a difference."

The group has enlisted the support of Dr. Horoschak and the

school administration, and SGORR members hope to make their first trip to the elementary schools in October. While composed of only fourteen original members, they are enrolling the support of many other students and are joined in their efforts by Mercer fourth grade teacher Mrs. Marcia Jaffe. Anyone who wishes to get involved with the group should contact one of the original members: Brad Albert, Ken Danford, Ruth Diener, Herman Graham, Emily Hooper, Tia Melton, Darleen Pope, Marleen Pope, Beronica Steele, Michele Thomas, Darrin Thornton, Robert Ware, Alan Weiss, and Robert Weissman.



Herman Graham and Marie DeJesus discuss race relations

Five transferring teachers complement staff additions

by Kevin Khayat

For the 1983-84 school year, the high school has added nine new faculty members, five of whom are new to the Shaker Heights City School District.

In the Math Department, Tom Patrick transferred from Woodbury, where he has taught for the past 14 years. Mr. Patrick commented, "Overall, I enjoy it better here than at the junior high."

Also new to the Math Department is Ed Hohnowski, formerly of St. Augustine Academy in Lakewood. He felt welcomed by both the faculty and the students, and he believes the students generally have a "positive attitude towards learning." In the future, Mr. Hohnowski may be interested in coaching a sport.

Ms. Pat Bauer joined the Shaker teaching staff after working for five years at Beaumont. She teaches Physical Science and Foundations Chemistry. Ms. Bauer enjoys her new job, partly because, "The prep rooms are very nice, and I like the idea of having a lab in every room."

Another transfer from Woodbury is typing teacher Larry Gold, who also teaches Business Principles and Business Law.

"The students here show a defi-

nite striving for academic excellence, and the staff is super," states new health teacher Christine Russo. Formerly of Berea, Miss Russo is already involved in extra-curricular activities here at Shaker, serving as the cheerleading advisor.

Mrs. Ruth Berger, after six years as an elementary school French teacher at Ludlow, Onaway, and Fernway, has joined the high school program. Although she greatly enjoys the challenge of her new position, she is "sorry to see the elementary French program go."

The most recent addition to the faculty is Mrs. Rosemary Merchant, who substituted last year at Woodbury, Byron, and the high school. She is familiar with the system, having had two daughters graduated with two others enrolled currently. Her students "have been well-taught," and she is eager to help them continue their growth.

The faculty here has also added Jeff Pattie, also from Woodbury, as Marching Band Director. Lily Gold, the only part-time addition, teaches English and French. The new teachers are all looking forward to an exciting school year.

Mayoral candidates come to Shaker

by John Hemann

During the week of Sept. 11, most senior social studies students had the opportunity to hear from the four major mayoral candidates. The candidates included Steven Alfred, Richard Marous, Alan Melamud, and Winston Ritchie.

"Issues" were to be the topics of discussion, and by the time all four candidates had spoken, it was evident that their positions on all but one issue were virtually identical. The major issues being addressed by the candidates are as follows:

- (1) The Van-Aken-Warrens ville shopping center and rapid stop. All four men will look into whether it is necessary and economically feasible to significantly alter the area.
- (2) Chagrin-Lee-Avalon. Recognized as a "problem area" for years, the four have vowed to undertake serious studies to determine what to do to improve the shopping center's appeal. They cite aesthetics and safety as major problems.
- (3) Part-time or full-time mayor. All but one candidate, Richard Marous, would continue his professional practices. Alfred and Melamud are attorneys, Ritchie is a

dentist, and Marous is retired. The argument used by the three employed gentlemen is that with a finance director, a police and fire chief and other city department heads, there is simply not enough for a mayor to do all day. On the other hand, Marous argues that at approximately \$40,000 per year, Shaker deserves a full-time mayor.

All four agreed that the city government that Walter C. Kelley, the present mayor, will leave behind is in excellent condition. The police and fire departments are in good shape, averaging approximately a three-minute response time. Financially the city is stable and prosperous.

The candidates all agree that the major differences among the men lie in their personalities and their leadership philosophies. All have served or are presently serving on city council and have been very involved in Shaker life for many years.

Tuesday, Sept. 20, students heard from two other candidates, Mitch Paul and Bill Boyd; each presented himself as an alternative to the front-running candidates.

"Hippie Hall" extinguished but issue is still smoking

by Alec Malko

The elimination of the smoking hall this year was a decision made by Dr. Peter Horoschak and Mr. C.A. Zimmerman. This was a decision that some agreed with and some disagreed with, but one that both Horoschak and Zimmerman felt was in the best interest of the students and the school.

Although Horoschak had many reasons for eliminating the smoking hall, his main reason was that smoking is detrimental to the health of the students. His other reasons were in accord with those of Mr. Zimmerman. One reason was that they both felt the smoking hall could not be run without proper supervision, which could not be provided. They felt that this supervision

was needed to control the vandalism that had occurred in the smoking hall.

Zimmerman stated that he was called by a parent and asked if he knew that students were drinking in the smoking hall, to this he replied, "No, I was not aware of that." The next morning at 7:30 Zimmerman found a student in the smoking hall drinking champagne. This incident along with other suspected drug use contributed to the closing of the smoking hall. Zimmerman feels that some of these problems are due to the type of students who frequently went to "Hippie Hall." He understands that not all of the smokers cause problems, but some of them do.

Since the smoking hall has

been closed, there have been other rules about cigarette smoking enforced during school hours. There is to be no smoking on or around school grounds, and if any student is caught with cigarettes or any lighting materials, those materials will be confiscated.

Smokers such as Kevin Sememoro, class president, are upset with this decision, but there are many nonsmokers who are satisfied with the elimination of a smoking hall in the school. Kevin has taken steps to reopen the hall, but as of this date, has made no progress.

Under the circumstances, closing "Hippie Hall" was the only decision the administration felt they could make.

Transporting nuclear waste is unnecessary hazard

by Sarah Silberger

On Sept. 28, 140 trucks carrying casks of radioactive waste will be driving through our communities in Ohio to Wisconsin and Illinois, temporary nuclear waste storage sites. While the probability of a highway accident is low, the effects would be devastating. This shipment to Wisconsin and Illinois is only the first of many transports; the sites in Wisconsin and Illinois are only temporary. The more this fuel is moved around, the greater the possibility of a disaster. If this fuel were stored in its present site until a permanent site is found, it would decrease the risk of shipping the material and also allow the "experts" to develop more intensive and thorough testing techniques to determine the actual endurance of one of these casks in some sort of emergency situation, such as, a fire, fall or collision. As they are now, the examinations are inadequate.

The radioactive waste, referred to as irradiated material or "spent" waste which the casks will be carrying, will not have lost its toxicity in the least. In fact, exposure to the fuel in an unshielded state will result in a lethal dosage in 10 seconds. One cask of this material will contain 10 times the amount of cesium found in the Hiroshima bomb. Cesium is a highly volatile and dangerous radionuclide that attacks the whole body.

The governmental testing of the safety of these casks has shown deceptively positive results. So far the only test results given to the public have been for obsolete casks which were discarded because the radioactive material could not be cleaned from the ridges that were designed into the cask to cushion any unusual pressure. Now the casks are smooth sided, a design that is not as safe during an accident. Let's ignore the fact that we are considering only those casks that have been determined unusable and just look at the testing techniques themselves.

The casks are tested for a 30 foot drop. Unfortunately, most bridges are higher than 30 feet

and in Ohio alone there are plenty of bridges over 30 feet. Shipments have been known to go over the side of a bridge; on the 180 foot Cattaraugus Creek bridge some shipments have gone over on their way to the West Valley nuclear plant. Furthermore, a 30 foot drop can be compared to a 30 mph crash or a 39 mph crash into a bridge abutment. The trucks will be going at least 55 mph on the highway. Then there is the fire test which gets to the temperature of 1,475 degrees Fahrenheit and maintains that temperature for half an hour. The average temperature of a highway accident fire is 1,850 degrees Fahrenheit and the range is 1,400-2,400 degrees Fahrenheit. Also not taken into consideration is the location of the accident — out on the highway. It is very unlikely that the fire and emergency squad would be able to arrive on the scene quickly, especially if the accident takes place out in some rural area.

It does not take long at all for a disk and valve malfunction under high temperatures. Once a valve is ruined, the coolants can escape which would cause the irradiated fuel to heat up and seep through cracked and shattered cladding (cladding separates the coolants from the fuel besides further insulating the radioactive waste from the outside environment). Cladding becomes brittle during reactor operation and therefore would be easily shattered in an accident. A valve can also malfunction some time after an accident when it may have been weakened.

It only takes one accident to ruin a whole area, to contaminate it to the extent that it is lethal to humans. These trucks will be coming through Cuyahoga County, the most populated county in Ohio. The casks used will not have been tested thoroughly and the test results for the casks will not even have been released to the public. The shipping of "spent" fuel should not be done in a haphazard manner; forethought and preparation should go into the project in order to

avoid some of the many possible mishaps. Moreover, shipping nuclear fuel across state lines to temporary sites in trucks should not be made an accepted policy. In this case, especially, the fuel should stay where it is; the casks and emergency teams are in no way ready for the type of situation which may ensue.



Capitol punishment is justifiable

by Caleb Nelson

In the 1803 Supreme Court case of Marbury v. Madison, Mr. Justice Marshall stated that "It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is." Unfortunately, the judicial department itself sometimes cannot seem to decide what the law is. This is evidenced by its inconsistency in regard to the death penalty.

Between 1968 and 1977 there were no executions in America. Indeed, in 1972, the Supreme Court ruled some state capital punishment laws unconstitutional. In 1976, however, the Court decided that executions were legal as long as certain stringent conditions were met. Recently, the judiciary has rekindled the death penalty controversy by refusing to grant a stay of execution to a Florida man.

Arguments against the death penalty primarily focus on morality and constitutionality. Yet, when considered, these arguments prove faulty.

Proponents of a ban on capital punishment contend that it is immoral for the state to execute anyone, no matter how grievous his offense. However, they fail to

consider the fact that our criminal law is built on a system of retribution. As the **National Review** of September 16 states, "It (the law) works, not by setting a good example, but by retaliation — of which retribution is the justified form." The Supreme Court has noted that there are some crimes so heinous that capital punishment is the only adequate retribution.

Advocates of the morality argument also fail to consider the deterrent effect of capital punishment. The consensus of studies on the death penalty is that execution has a significant value in preventing crime. Indeed, one study has held that a single execution can prevent up to 560 future murders. Empirical data support this conclusion. In the years between 1966 and 1974, when a virtual moratorium had been placed on capital punishment, murders in America increased from 10,920 to 20,600. This astounding rise was accompanied by significant increases in almost all major crimes.

Opponents of capital punishment also claim that the death penalty is unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment, which prohibits cruel and un-

usual punishments. Yet here too the argument lacks all foundation.

When the Bill of Rights was adopted, execution was a common practice. A vast majority of the authors of the Constitution approved of the death penalty. In fact, when applied to capital punishment, the Eighth Amendment only prohibits cruel and unusual executions. The **National Review** again notes, "Punishments such as burning, drawing and quartering, impalement, and pressing are what the phrase 'cruel and unusual punishments' referred to in the minds of those who wrote, adopted, and ratified the Eighth Amendment. It obviously did not refer to executions per se. The states and the United States hanged or shot condemned men before and after the Bill of Rights was adopted."

Since the death penalty has been proven to be a significant deterrent of crime, it would actually seem to be immoral to abolish it. One hopes that the Supreme Court has finally and irrevocably concluded that capital punishment has an inalienable place in our criminal law.

Alabama governor does not serve black interests

by Herman Graham

"Segregation today, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever!" This line from George Wallace's 1963 inaugural address exemplifies his belief in apartheid and White supremacy during that era. However, twenty years later, Gov. Wallace has adopted new political tones and has attempted to ally himself with Alabama's Black populace. As a result of his efforts, Wallace won 35% of the Black vote, yet there are two questions which arise from this phenomenon. First, are the policies of the Wallace administration beneficial to that state's Black people? And second, are the Black people of Alabama really behind George Wallace?

At a superficial glance it appears as if George Wallace has changed his stand on race relations. However, it is important to note that Wallace is a demagogue, so he has no position different from public opinion. Wallace began his career as an opportunist after having lost the 1958 gubernatorial race on a somewhat moderate platform concerning integration. In the next election in 1962, Wallace ran a more conservative segregationist platform and earned his first term as governor. Wallace complimented his racist policies by rejuvenating the States Right's issue to increase sectionalism while enhancing his own political ambitions. This type of demagoguery is dangerous for two reasons. First it allows a politician to take a particular issue and use it to advance his career, when actually he is a poor leader and is merely hiding

behind the issue to win the election. Wallace is still doing this type of manipulation today with his supposed change on race and his anti-Reaganism. Second, since his administration is based on public opinion, this is potentially disadvantageous for the employment situation and other related issues for Blacks. Issues relevant to them are likely to become secondary as a twenty-one percent minority in Alabama.

George Wallace seems to have overcome his image of oppressor and segregationist, but his actual popularity is less among Blacks and Whites than the 1982 election results suggest. Wallace barely won the Democratic nomination; a margin of only 20,000 votes gave him the election. Furthermore, Wallace was aided because the more liberal Democratic candidates probably nullified themselves. Thus, he really doesn't have the charisma he would seem to possess. Once Wallace earned the Democratic nomination, in essence he won the statehouse because Alabama hasn't had a Republican governor since 1874, and his Republican opponent, Emory Folmar, mayor of Montgomery, is an ultra-conservative and is considered to be worse on race relations than Wallace was twenty years ago. In addition, Folmar's practice of carrying a gun in public and his faith in Reaganomics made him very unpopular. The Black people were left with a dilemma, either regress twenty years with Folmar and suffer further economic losses or take a chance

with a reformed George Wallace, who claimed to have the ability to bring commerce to Alabama.

As for the future, the advancement of Blacks in Alabama will most likely not improve under the Wallace Administration. Wallace no longer possesses the political impetus to revert back to the days of Jim Crow laws, but he isn't likely to implement programs which will have a significant effect on the advancement of Black people. His administration spells little progress for Blacks for the simple reason that Governor Wallace has little or no perception of the issues relevant to Black people. He fails to realize that discrimination still exists in Alabama, the South and the United States, that it is an impediment to equality in the job market, fair housing and education, and that it needs to be entertained as an issue separate from economics. In addition, although he recognizes that education is a central element of advancement, he has put the emphasis in the wrong place and his programs are ineffective. Wallace still contends that everything can be explained in terms of economics. "But I've done so many things that gave opportunities to young Blacks — free textbooks, junior colleges, technical schools. So the old days are gone. We have to think about economics now and how people make a living." However, these junior colleges and technical schools aren't what will prepare Black people for the future.

SHAKERITE EDITORIAL POLICY

This is the first issue of **The Shakerite** for the 1983-84 school year. You will receive an issue approximately every four weeks for the rest of the school year. As **The Shakerite** is a newspaper by and for the students, we hope to call attention to the problems, issues, and news events that are relevant to our readers, whether they be school, city, or nationally related. In keeping with this policy, we ask anyone who feels there is a matter which should be and is not being addressed to write a letter to the editor. All letters to the editor should be submitted to either Dave Michel or Brad Albert and will be subject to editing.

The Shakerite

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Jamaica trip proves educational

by David Bartram

The anticipation of over a year finally being over, David Bartram, along with eleven other people his age and one priest, touched down in Jamaica on July 9 at Norman Manley International Airport near Kingston. The Jamaican leg of the Ohio-Jamaica Youth Exchange had begun.

The Exchange was born out of the companion relationship between The Anglican Diocese of Jamaica and The Episcopal Diocese of Ohio and began when twelve youth and an advisor from Jamaica came to Ohio in the summer of 1982 for almost seven weeks. This past summer it was Ohio's turn to spend seven weeks in a foreign country with a different culture.

Two things this visit to Jamaica was not: a vacation junket to a beach, or a patronizing work camp put on by the richer diocese. The purpose was to experience the Jamaican way of life and learn as much as they could about their country.

The first four days were spent as a group at a conference center in Kingston. There the group became reacquainted, and the conference center was used as a base to see some of Kingston, a tour which included a museum, a library, and a church. That was the boring part. They were also taken to a place called Majesty Gardens, which may be one of the

most memorable parts of the whole trip. Majesty Gardens is as far from being a garden as one can be; it is a settlement for about 3000 people living in some of the worst poverty imaginable. Each family receives ten dollars (Jamaican) about four dollars (American) every two weeks from the government, and even that amount is considered a waste of money by the socialist government in power, the Jamaican Labour Party. Housing that was begun while the People's National Party was in power remains unfinished because of the change in government in 1980. Most people, therefore, live in corrugated tin shacks with dirt floors.

The day after seeing Majesty Gardens they were hosted by the Governor General of Jamaica, the head of state. In a word, they moved from extreme poverty to extreme opulence. Their host was gracious enough, but most of the group was not impressed by him and were even less thrilled after seeing him in the newspaper and on TV for seven weeks.

Each member of the group then spent a week in his or her individual host's home. David stayed with Raymond Pryce at the rectory of his church in Kingston. Kingston has been experiencing a drought for the last three and a half years because of a temperature inversion caused by pollution. So, many places have their

water turned off for much of the day and although David was not in one of those places, the pressure was low and the grass was brown. One day that week, though, they joined the youth group from Raymond's church (the Anglican Youth Fellowship, or AYF) on a hike into the mountains to a place called Hollywell. The mountain air was refreshing and much cooler than the oppressive heat of Kingston.

The real climbing experience, though, and for David, the most enjoyable part of the whole trip, came about two weeks later, when the group climbed Blue Mountain, Jamaica's highest, with the rest of the people from the exchange. They started hiking at 11:00 p.m., stopped twice for about an hour and a half each to eat and sleep, and reached the peak at about noon the next day. The view from the top was, as expected, breathtaking, and the feeling from being at the highest point in Jamaica was great. The trip down was shorter, but the steepness that had gone unseen at night was seen on the way down.

Finally came the week on the beach, near the west coast town of Negril. The Caribbean sun is very hot, which did not prove advantageous for a lasting tan because most of the Ohioans quickly lost the tan that they quickly gained. The last group activity before

the closure was a trip to Dunn's River Falls, a major tourist attraction where people are taken on guided tours climbing the falls. This trip allowed the group to see the north coast of Jamaica, and the water is beautiful. There are definite lines where the water color changes from brown (because of the sand) to light aqua to deep blue.

The following Saturday the group gathered again in Kingston for the closure. During this time was a trip downtown to the Kingston Crafts Market, the largest and most diverse crafts market on the island. Individual merchants set up their own little shops or booths, and when a customer asks about an item, the shopkeeper names a price and is then bargained with by the customer. Some people from the exchange spent a lot of money there on articles ranging from straw hats and baskets to a large

wooden lizard.

After a few days of closing activities, the Ohioans got back on a plane and flew home to excited families and friends. It was difficult to leave the friends they had made, but seven weeks is a long time to be in a foreign country, and everybody was excited to get home.

What made this trip worthwhile was that the participants did not go down there as tourists, but as people interested in experiencing the life and the culture of Jamaica. This purpose was accomplished very well. Although there is an overall anti-Americanism that is found not only in Jamaica but in other Third World nations, the Jamaican people are very warm and receptive to visitors. The participants proved that it is not impossible to work and live together in spite of personal and cultural differences.

Germans continue student exchange

by Miriam Kleiman

This past summer, eleven Shaker students, accompanied by Frau Mayer, participated in the fifth year of the Shaker-Goslar exchange program. During their week abroad, they went through the wall separating East and West Berlin to see the communist East. They crossed another wall as well — the barrier separating themselves as American students from a new culture, new ideas, and new people.

The eleven participants were Lawrence Antoine, Ken Butze, Paul Davis, Karen Dempsey, Sean Dempsey, Jon Ennis, Julie Hazel, Jennifer Pope, Kim Sims, Lynne Sykora, and Kim Van Valkenburg. Their time was divided between staying with German families while attending Goslar's Ratsgymnasium school and touring Germany as a group. Each day of their trip was a conglomeration of many new insights of the German language, lifestyle, and culture. According to Jennifer Pope, they learned "about the German people and how they live, how similar their lives are, yet how different."

Many differences and similarities are recognizable through comparisons of the life of teenagers in Germany and those of the United States. In Goslar, the students attend school six days a week, Monday through Saturday. It sounds like a lot of work, yet each school day is only from 8:00 to Noon, after which they spend the afternoons doing their homework assignments. The advantages are overwhelming. Not only do they have more time

to become involved in community activities; completion of their homework early provides the German teenagers with free evenings on a regular basis. Jennifer states, "Every night, we (the Americans and the Germans) went to discos or parties. It's the 'in' thing to do." Aside from that, she added, "I think the teenagers are basically the same."

For one wet, cold, rainy afternoon, the students had the rare opportunity to venture into the "other side of the wall" — entering the Iron Curtain. Jennifer explains the significance of the weather conditions: "The weather matched our feelings." Karen Dempsey elaborates, "East Berlin... I was shocked... it was really depressing." Sean added, "Everything was dilapidated. It was sad... we saw 30 people waiting in line outside a store because there was a rumor of peaches for sale... food was scarce."

Throughout their trip, the students had an opportunity to meet many different kinds of people, not only Germans, but other groups of foreign travelers. Karen Dempsey, in retrospect, said, "I learned to get along with a lot of different types of people; no matter who you were or where you went you made friends." Jennifer elaborates: "People there were much friendlier than people here. The people (German) were receptive to our being there." Sean, speaking for the group, summarizes: "It was quite a beneficial program."

Shakerites tour Israel

by Susan Warshay

On July 6, Shaker students Lara Bogomolny, Miriam Kleiman, and Susan Warshay, along with 38 other students from the United States and Canada, boarded a plane at the Kennedy Airport in New York. Twelve hours later, they reached their destination — Israel. Their six-week tour had begun.

The group, the Israel Study Program, had unique experiences while they were in Israel. After spending a hot, exhausting afternoon in Jericho, the group cooled off at an "illegal water slide," an irrigation tunnel with water rushing down at over 40 miles per hour.

"Being in town was an experience in itself," Miriam and Lara agreed. "Walking into a store and asking a question in Hebrew and being answered in English really blew our minds! They were just trying to be helpful, though. Israelis are really interesting that way. They tend to be arrogant and very pushy. Someone will walk right into you and won't even say 'excuse me.' But if you are ever lost, or need help in any way, they're very eager to lend a hand."

The most unusual experience on the tour, however, was the "Gadna" program. Gadna, sponsored by the Israeli military, gave the ISP participants a chance to experience the army life. They were awakened at 5:00 A.M. and by 5:30 were exercising

The rest of the day was spent learning army maneuvers and gun technique.

"The army day was difficult, the food was awful, and everything was filthy, but in the end, we all realized that it was a good experience," Miriam observed.

Traveling through the desert was also an exciting experience. In the Jordanian desert, the group visited the Dead Sea, where they floated effortlessly because of the high salt concentration.

That night, the group camped out under the stars, waking the following morning at 2:00 A.M. to climb Masada, an ancient Roman fortress.

"The climb was extremely difficult and tiring, but the feeling of accomplishment when we reached the top, and the chance to see the Israeli sunrise made it well worth the effort," said Miriam.

In the Negev desert, the group climbed, hiked, and even swam

They also learned about desert life by visiting a Bedouin camp, where they were served bitter coffee and exceedingly sweet tea — Bedouin specialties.

"The desert taught us much about ourselves," Lara commented. "We all discovered that we were stronger people than we had believed ourselves to be."

On Aug. 16, the tour came to an end.

"Israel proved to be wonderful and exciting," commented Miriam. "It was like walking through the pages of a history book."

The group's participants returned home feeling closer to their religion, with numerous new friends, and feeling a special bond with the country.

(Other Shaker students who went to Israel this summer are Peggy Adler, Elise Braverman, Sharon Frankel, Sara Friedman, Susan Jacobson, Jon Schwartz, and Kaila Schwartz.)



Susan smiles remembering moments of her trip. OWEN

AFS member experiences Danish culture and forms new friendships

by Elizabeth Whitmore

The American Field Service (AFS) program has been running well in Shaker for many years. We receive new students from other countries at Shaker and send some of our own classmates out to fascinating foreign countries. Lara Kalafatis, who went to Denmark, described her trip and the highlights.

When she applied for AFS, she

requested to go to France, but was interested in any European assignment. Applicants are required to take a series of tests not unlike college entrance exams, but focused more on themselves. They are notified from New York after three interviews. For the summer program, usually applicants receive their country assignment by February of

that year.

Meeting 50 others from around the country in New York, Lara spent a day with simple orientation, meeting other Denmark-bound students and counselors. She and the others left for Denmark in late June, and returned on Aug. 26.

Once in Denmark, students spent five days in the town of

Hong, learning customs, a bit of Danish, and the method of money conversion. Some differences from American customs were observed: people use opposite hands for their silverware, there is no drinking age, most meals are basically the same thing each day, and on most typical beaches in Denmark, women do not wear tops.

If you are thinking about taking advantage of the AFS program, Lara offers a few suggestions. You must be outgoing and unafraid to begin a conversation. Often people in other countries are shy about their English. You should enjoy meeting people, have quite a bit of independence, and be able to handle yourself in new situations.

Soccer teams are off and kicking

by Steve Ellison

It's fall once again, and that means going back to school and working hard. For 30 young men, however, a different commitment started on Aug. 15 at Boulevard Elementary School. Throughout the first week and a half of practice, the emphasis was put on physical conditioning and drilling repeatedly on the fundamentals of soccer.

In top-notch condition, the varsity and junior varsity eagerly took to the fields to scrimmage area teams. Baird Wiehe and Bill Newby, varsity and JV coaches respectively, experimented with players in various positions, tested new offensive and defensive strategies, and searched for the strongest line-up. As a result of team efforts, the Shaker Raiders pulled off two victories in four pre-season outings.

The varsity team opened its season on Sept. 6 in a league match-up against Hawken. The Red Raiders were defeated 2-1 with the lone goal scored late in the game by senior midfielder

Ken Butze. It was an emotional letdown for the team to lose the first game but also an incentive to try harder in the next outing. The following Saturday, the team played exceptionally well and defeated arch-rival Cleveland Heights by a score of 3-0 while avenging two heartbreaking losses last season. Two days later on its home field at Lomond, the soccer team recorded a second 3-0 shut-out. This time Lakewood was the victim of the "Mighty Raiders." Shaker's season is now off to a good start with a 2-1 win

and loss record.

When asked about the strong points of the squad, coach Wiehe commented that the squad is "a well-matured and experienced team with a solid nucleus of seven returning lettermen." Coach Wiehe did express some concern about the team's lack of speed. He predicts that University and Gilmour will be the most difficult teams to beat. If the varsity squad is to win the league title, it must beat these two teams.



JV booters caught in action.

CASARETT

Football season starts with success

by Jon Baumoel

It seems that every year head football coach Al Raymond winds up with a winner, and this year's team appears to be no exception. This fact not only demonstrates the exceptional quality in the coaching staff of the Red Raiders, but proves the athletic superiority in the students of Shaker Hts. High School. The 1983 football team has begun its season with two victories and appears to be a serious threat in capturing the Lake Erie League crown.

This year's football squad consists of an all-senior starting line-up, which is led by captains Ab Igram and Chris Jackson. As sophomores, they captured the Junior Varsity Lake Erie League title and also produced an undefeated record. The quarterback job belongs to Tom Boylen, while junior Seth Rosenthal backs him

up.

The rest of the starting offense consists of Steve Smith and Dan Wyman at halfback, and John Richardson and junior Bruce Gardner switching off at the full-back spot. The ends are Igram and George Hopkins with an occasional appearance by junior Dave Horsfall. The line, which has been impressive, consists of Jim Lardie, Dwayne Wilson, John Miller, John Gorrenti, Chris Jackson, and Richard Bertman, who switches in on certain situations.

The defense, which is led by defensive backs Igram, Hopkins and Smith, seems to be the strength for the Raiders. The rough linebacking crew consists of Trevon Chesney, Fred Hatten, James Wilson, and Eric Harris. Jackson, Correnti, Lardie,

Dwayne Wilson, and Sam Philpot make up the defensive line and have proved to be a terror to opposing quarterbacks.

The special teams have also been a bright spot in the early stage of the season. Ex-soccer player Gulam Kahn has proven he can handle the kicking, while Mike Presley and Morree Moore have the quickness to break one all the way on kick-off returns.

The Red Raiders opened their season against Chanel and handily defeated them, 27-15. Halfback Steve Smith led the way with two touchdowns and rushed for nearly 100 yards. In a defensive battle in which Chesney picked off two key passes, the Red Raiders defeated Nordonia. A pass from Boylen to Hopkins and a field goal by Kahn were enough as Shaker shut out Nordonia, 10-0.



The football team goes at Nordonia.

CASARETT

Shaker fall sports are alive

by Harriet Hawkins

"We work really well together," commented senior Pam Wil-

liams about this year's volleyball team. The players are undefeated

five games into the season. The varsity team consists of nine players, three of whom are juniors. The senior players are Tracy King, Alison Beard, Carolyn Childs (captain), Harriet Hawkins, Julie Snipes and Pam Williams. The juniors are Lisa Booker, Marie DeJesus and Lynn Glickman. The junior varsity team made up of eleven members is also undefeated.

The girl's tennis team is likewise having a winning season. Coached by Al Slawson and Larry Gold, their record thus far is three and two. Their victories were against Parma, Notre Dame and Beaumont, and they were defeated by Brush and Mentor.

The team is led once again by Becca Sawyer playing first singles. Junior Beth Crystal occupies the second place position. The other positions differ from game to game. Coach Slawson commented, "The girls have been playing well this year and have only lost two hard matches, but I don't care because I'm getting married this year."

Golf team tees off

by Kristen Hess

Shaker's golf team got off to a decent start this season with an away match against Lakewood and St. Edwards, in which Shaker came out second. The team then went on to dominate Cleveland Heights, Valley Forge, Padua and Normandy, and were only outplayed by Parma. There is both a varsity and a junior varsity team, which are both all male. The five-position varsity team is seated as follows: 1 Chris Outlaw 2 Jeff Netherton (captain) 3 Jack Strauch 4 Brian Poe 5 Bryan Pappas and Todd Keitlen. Other golfers include seniors Brad Albert, Mark Nance, and Pat Kondzella, juniors Larry Ault and Mike Richman, and sophomore Eric Brown. Captain Netherton and coach Dick Oberdorfer are expecting a successful and rewarding season.

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